

Statistique
CanadaStatistique
Canada

infomat

Weekly Bulletin
BIBLIOTHEQUE

April 30, 1982

Gross Domestic Product

Preliminary estimates indicate that Gross Domestic Product in constant 1971 prices rose slightly by 0.2% in February 1982, with the index moving to 140.1 from the downward revised level of 139.9 in January.

The preliminary data for January and February and indications for the month of March suggest that real Gross Domestic Product for the first quarter of 1982 will decrease at a greater rate than during the fourth quarter of 1981 (when it fell 0.8%).

Industrial production was off 0.3% in February, the smallest decline in the last eight months. (In contrast, industrial production in the United States increased 1.2% in February, before declining 0.8% in March.)

Most of the February increase in GDP was concentrated among service-producing industries, which showed an overall gain of 0.4% following a 1.2% drop in January. Goods-producing industries were down 0.3%, after a drop of 1.2% in the previous month.

The modest upturn in February was primarily centered among retailing operations, with food stores, department stores and new motor vehicle dealers reporting significant sales gains. Increased output in steel mills, motor vehicle manufacturing and railway transport also contributed to the February rise.

Most manufacturing industries continued to show weakness, with sizeable declines recorded by manufacturers of rubber and plastic products, non-metallic mineral products, and industrial machinery and equipment.

For further information, order the February issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Business Conditions Survey

Canadian manufacturers reporting to the April Business Conditions Survey remain generally pessimistic about second quarter 1982 production, although more express optimism for the upcoming quarter than did for the January to March period. Results show 22% of the weighted response expects production to be higher from April to June than it was in the first quarter, while

(continued on next page)

LATEST MONTHLY STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT, INCOME

Average Weekly Earnings (\$)	Jan.	373.64p	363.17p	10.1
Labour Income (\$ million)	Jan.	15,609.4p	15,673.2p	11.3
Persons with Jobs (million)	Mar.	10.46	10.41	-1.6
Unemployed	Mar.	1,228,000	1,116,000	24.9

INVENTORIES

Department Store (\$ million)	Feb.	2,618.1	2,685.0	3.5
Manufacturers' Owned (\$ million)	Feb.	34,270.0p	33,696.2r	14.1

ORDERS

Manufacturers' New Orders (\$ million)	Feb.	14,448.9p	13,870.1r	-2.5
Manufacturers' Unfilled Orders (\$ million)	Feb.	18,277.4p	18,462.9r	-5.4

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (1971=100)	Mar.	255.9	252.7	11.6
Non-food Component (CPI)	Mar.	239.3	236.0	13.0
New House Price Index (1976=100)	Feb.	135.4	135.6	5.7
Raw Materials Price Index (1977=100)	Feb.	196.4p	193.0p	12.9
Industry Selling Price Index (1971=100)	Feb.	282.8p	281.4p	7.2

CONSTRUCTION

Building Permits (\$ million)	Jan.	662.8p	662.8p	-11.7
Housing Starts — Urban Centres (units)	Feb.	8,444	18,928	27.9

ENERGY

Coal Production (thousand tonnes)	Jan.	3 594.8	3 594.8	5.9
Electricity Generation (terawatt hours)	Jan.*	39.7	39.7	8.2
Natural Gas Production (million cubic metres)	Dec.	9 876.6	97 833.1	-0.9
Petroleum Refining (million cubic metres)	Feb.	7.0p	15.3p	-15.5

FOREIGN TRADE

Exports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Feb.	6,633p	12,675p	-2.4
Imports — Balance of Payments Basis (\$ million)	Feb.	5,667p	10,509p	-11.1

PRODUCTION

Railway Carloadings (million tonnes)	Feb.	16.5	31.4	-11.9
Steel (ingots — thousand tonnes)	Mar.*	1 246.3	3 654.3	-12.5

SALES

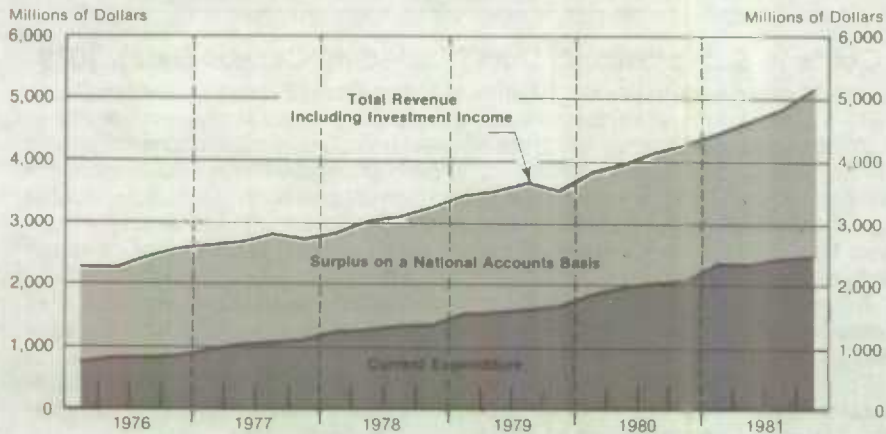
Department Store Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	577.9	1,178.0	-2.9
Manufacturers' Shipments (\$ million)	Feb.	14,634.5p	28,308.5p	1.1
New Motor Vehicle Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	747.0	1,330.6	-18.3
Retail Sales (\$ million)	Feb.	6,550.7p	13,192.2p	1.9

Statistics are in current dollars and are not seasonally adjusted.

p - preliminary. r - revised. * - new this week.

Canada Pension Plan

(Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates)



Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001)

in the January survey only 12% expected increased production. At the same time, 45% look for lower production levels in the second quarter, the same proportion as in the January survey. (Management is asked to allow for normal seasonal conditions when reporting.)

The level of new orders was reported to be rising by only 11% of the weighted response in April and declining by 60%. The proportions, on balance, showed little change from January when 9% indicated that new orders were rising and 57% reported that they were declining.

The proportion of the response indicating a higher than normal backlog of orders continued its downward trend; in April, this proportion was 3%, down from 6% in January 1982 and 16% in April 1981. The proportion indicating a lower than normal backlog increased to 66% in April from 61% in January 1982.

In April, finished products inventory was felt to be too high by 49% of the weighted response and too low by only 2%. In January, 40% felt that finished products inventories were too high and 3% too low.

Shortages of working capital and skilled labour were once again reported as the two major causes of production difficulties, with 9% citing the former and 5% the latter.

Response from the January survey represented more than 6,800 manufacturing establishments whose shipments accounted for over 53% of all shipments in 1979. Answers were weighted by attaching to each response the value of shipments reported to the 1979 Census of Manufacturers.

A change from 1978 to 1979 census values as weights has resulted in some revisions to the results that were previously published. As well, the January 1982 results published here include some responses received too late for the first release of results from that survey.

Historical data from the Business Conditions Survey at the Canada and economic-use group level as well as provincial data at the all-industry level are available from matrices 2840 and 2842 of the CANSIM data bank (CANSIM Division, 613-995-7406). For further information, contact T. Newton (613-996-7008), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Guide to Sub-provincial Data (Excluding Census Data), 1979

This publication is an update to the *Guide to Urban Data (Excluding Census Data)*, 1971, published in June 1979. It contains a guide to the kind of sub-provincial data — both urban and non-urban — which appear in 43 non-census publications released in 1979 by Statistics Canada. Each section contains information on one publication, and is organized by table titles and row headings which will enable the reader to learn what data are available in the publication by subject. The reader will also be able to learn what type of areas are represented in each table by descriptions of area coverage and geographic definitions.

A place name index can be consulted for information about all non-census sources containing information for a particular place. Published data available in the CANSIM data base are denoted by the CANSIM identifier.

For further information, order the above-mentioned publication (12-566, \$15), or contact Joy Wolfrey (613-996-2601), Statistics Section, Senior Advisor on Integration, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Listing of Supplementary Documents Updated

Now available is the *Listing of Supplementary Documents*, 1981, a systematic inventory of supplementary Statistics Canada documentation available to the public. Information listed includes technical papers, memoranda, and discussion and working papers which would interest technical experts requiring a high level of detail regarding the bureau's statistical output.

A copy of the listing (catalogue 11-207) may be obtained free of charge from Publication Sales and Services, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0V7. Inquiries regarding the publication should be directed to the Chief Librarian (613-992-0673), Statistics Canada Library, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Key Economic Series

Key Economic Series data for May 1982 are expected to be released according to the following schedule. Under certain circumstances peculiar to each series, the release date might be changed.

Unemployment Insurance, February 1982 to be published April 28 to 30;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, March 1982, to be published April 28 to May 3;

Housing Starts, All Areas, 1st Quarter 1982, to be published April 28 to May 3;

Industry Selling Price Index, March 1982, to be published May 3 to 7;

Labour Income, February 1982, to be published May 4 to 10;

Canadian Composite Leading Index, February 1982, to be published May 5 to 12;

Preliminary Statement of Canadian Trade, March 1982, to be published May 6;

Employment, Earnings and Hours, February 1982, to be published May 6 to 12;

Labour Force Survey, April 1982, to be published May 7;

Building Permits, February 1982, to be published May 10 to 19;

Current Economic Analysis, Monthly Review, May 1982, to be published May 11 to 17;

Wholesale Trade, March 1982, to be published May 12 to 21;

Farm Cash Receipts, January-March 1982, to be published May 13 to 19;

Inventories, Shipments and Orders, March 1982, to be published May 18 to 21;

The Consumer Price Index, April 1982, to be published May 21;

Gross Domestic Product (Industrial

Production, March 1982, to be published May 24 to 27;

Unemployment Insurance, March 1982, to be published May 27 to 31;

Gross Domestic Product by Industry, March 1982, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Housing Starts in Centres of 10,000 Population and Over, April 1982, to be published May 27 to June 2;

Retail Trade, March 1982, to be published May 27 to June 3;

Industrial Corporations Financial Statistics, 1st Quarter 1982 (Preliminary Data), to be published May 28 to June 4.

For further information, contact Jack Kerr (613-992-1548), Production Engineering Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Electric Power Statistics

Net generation of electricity in Canada increased 8.2% in January 1982 to 39.7 TWh from 36.6 TWh in January 1981. Hydro generation rose 6.1% while thermal production was up 12.6%.

For further information, order the January 1982 issue of Electric Power Statistics (57-001, \$2.50/\$25), or contact David Madsen (613-996-3139), Manufacturing and Primary Industries Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Crime Statistics

The actual number of Criminal Code offences reported under the Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program increased 6.1% during the first nine months of 1981 to 1,634,407 from 1,540,688 in the corresponding period of 1980. The crime rate (number of Criminal Code offences per 100,000 of the total estimated population) increased 5.0% to 6,731 from 6,412.

Property crimes — which accounted for nearly two-thirds (65.9%) of all Criminal Code offences — rose by 6.8% in the latest period to 1,077,674 from 1,008,707. The rise was mainly due to the offences reported in theft, over and under \$200 (up 8.2%) and break and enter offences (up 4.9%).

Nationally, violent crimes, which totalled 122,050 or 7.5% of the 1,634,407 offences reported during the first nine months of 1981, recorded an increase of 4.4% over the corresponding period in 1980. Within this category, assaults (not indecent) increased 4.0%, while robberies increased 5.9%.

There were 57,323 drug offences (Narcotic Control Act and Food and Drugs Act).

Industrial Production

Industrial production declined 0.3% in February, with the index (1971=100) moving down to 125.7 from the revised level of 126.1 in January. This marked the eighth consecutive monthly decrease for industrial production, although the rate of decline slowed considerably in the month. Output in February stood 11.0% below the peak level reached in June 1981. In the latest month, output declined in manufacturing and mining, while electric power, gas and water utilities advanced slightly.

For further information, order the February 1982 issue of *Gross Domestic Product by Industry* (61-005, \$3/\$30), or contact R. Kennedy (613-995-0568), Industry Product Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.

Corporation Taxes

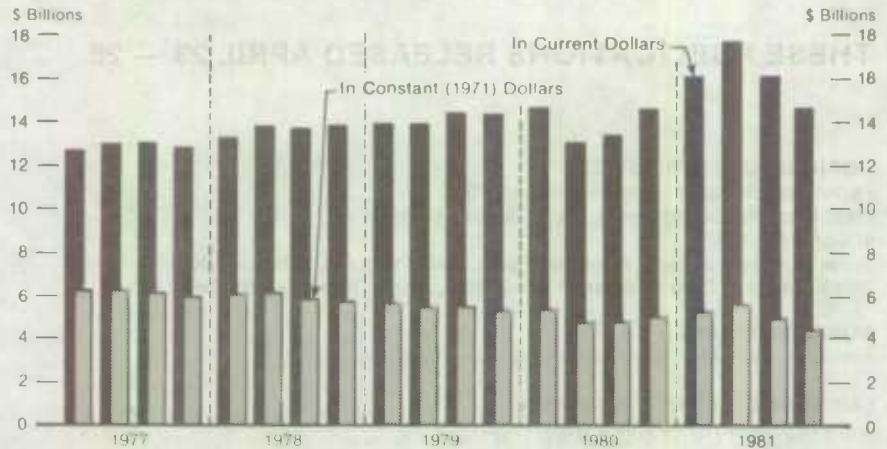
Preliminary estimates show income taxes paid by corporations in Canada rose 20% in 1980, more than twice the 9% growth from 1979 of corporate profits (on a National Accounts basis). The faster increase of corporate taxes — which reached \$11.2 billion — reflected the start of the federal "5% temporary surtax" in 1980 as well as a reduced deduction of prior years' losses in calculating taxable income. Corporate taxes paid to the federal government were up 22% in 1980 while taxes paid to the provinces rose 17%.

Corporate taxes soared in such energy-using industries as petroleum and coal products (up 115%), chemicals and chemical products (up 62%) and primary metals (up 40%), where corporate profits benefited from access to Canada's comparatively low priced energy feedstocks. Income taxes dropped by more than a half, however, in transportation equipment manufacturing, due to lower North American demand, and in wood industries where lumber exports were off sharply.

The most notable item impacting on corporate taxes in the federal budget of December 11, 1979 and the subsequent mini-budget of April 21, 1980 was the 5% temporary surtax on corporate tax otherwise payable. It boosted the effective fed-

Residential Construction Expenditures

Data Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates



Source: Statistics Canada, National Income and Expenditure Accounts (13-001)

eral tax rate to 27% of taxable income from 26%. Other budgetary measures, such as the reduction in the write-off rates for Canadian oil and gas properties to 10% from 30%, and the changeover in the tax treatment of certain expenses to an accrual basis rather than a cash basis contributed to a faster increase in taxable income (17%) compared to book profits.

Corporate taxable income (the tax base) was higher in every province in 1980, increases ranging from 7% in British Columbia to 25% in Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. The highest increase of any jurisdiction occurred in the "other" (foreign) category where activity in the mining, communication and finance industries led to a rise of 86% over the previous year. Only in the Yukon Territory was a drop experienced (down 16%).

For further information on 1980 preliminary tax data, contact L.A. Bowen (613-995-9836).

Subscribers to *Corporation Taxation Statistics* (catalogue 61-208) will automatically receive a copy of the preliminary data when published.

Cigarette Production

Canadian production of cigarettes during the month of March 1982 totalled 6.9 billion, up from 6.1 billion a year earlier.

Hospital Expenditures

One-third of all hospital resources in Canada for 1976 were used to treat less than 9% of the population — those 65 years of age and over. A new Statistics Canada study indicates that this age group could account for over 40% of total hospital expenditures by 1986.

According to the study, entitled *An Analysis of Hospital Expenditures in Canada*, by Douglas E. Angus, Louis A. Lefebvre and Claude Strohmer (Catalogue 83-522E, \$7), the rate of increase in hospital expenditures could be 1.5 to 2 times the expected 1% annual growth rate of the population as the proportion of Canadians in the 65-plus age group increases.

Almost one-half of total hospital expenditures were used to treat four major diseases/illnesses. Of the four (circulatory system, accidents/poisonings/violence, digestive system, and neoplasms) diseases of the circulatory system accounted for more than \$500 million each for males and females, making it the most significant condition requiring hospitalization.

Canada is one of the best medically serviced countries in the world, and as the study notes, we spend a substantial percentage of our national income to support these medical resources. In 1976, \$5.5 billion (3.4% of GNP and over 40% of all funds spent on health services) was consumed by hospitals.

The average hospital expenditure for a Canadian male over the course of his lifetime (expressed in 1976 dollars) was estimated to be \$22,000 compared with more than \$27,000 for a female. The higher estimate for females is largely attributable to their longer lifespan.

The observations, estimates and projections in this study are useful for the determination of future expenditures in the health care sector, and of priorities for health services and health research.

For more information, contact Doug Angus or Claude Strohmer (613-995-7808).

Patterns of Full-and Part-year Employment and Unemployment

Some unemployment was experienced by an estimated 2.9 million Canadians in 1980. This represented a marked rise from the 1977 figure of 2.3 million unemployed.

These and other findings of the Annual Work Patterns Survey (AWPS) are available in a new Statistics Canada study entitled *Patterns of Full-and Part-year Employment and Unemployment* (Catalogue 71-531, \$7).

The AWPS describes the labour force activities of individual Canadians throughout each of the years 1977 to 1980. It complements the monthly statistical "snapshots" provided by the Labour Force Survey (LFS), and contributes unique information to aid in the analysis and understanding of the very large seasonal and other changes which occur in the Canadian labour market throughout each year.

For further information, contact Richard Veevers or Maryanne Webber (613-995-9381), Labour Force Activity Section, Statistics Canada, Ottawa K1A 0T6.



1010761336

THESE PUBLICATIONS RELEASED APRIL 23 — 28

	Cata- logue No.	In Canada: Price per issue/year	Elsewhere: Price per issue/year
AGRICULTURE STATISTICS			
Farm Cash Receipts, January-February 1982	21-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Field Crop Reporting Series, No. 3, Stocks of Grain at March 31, 1982	22-002	\$10 for Series	\$12 for Series
Index Numbers of Farm Prices of Agricultural Products, February 1982	62-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Stocks of Food Commodities in Cold Storage and Other Warehouses, 1981	32-217	\$4.50	\$5.40
BUSINESS FINANCE			
Financial Institutions, Financial Statistics, Fourth Quarter 1981	61-006	\$7.50/\$30	\$9/\$36
CURRENT ECONOMIC ANALYSIS			
Current Economic Analysis, March 1982	13-004E	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND CULTURE SERVICE BULLETIN			
Education Statistics, Vol. 4, No. 2, Preliminary Post-secondary Enrolment, Fall 1981	81-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
EXTERNAL TRADE			
Imports by Commodities, January 1982	65-007	\$5/\$50	\$6/\$60
Summary of External Trade, February 1982	65-001	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
INDUSTRY PRODUCT			
Gross Domestic Product by Industry, January 1982	61-005	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
LABOUR			
Preliminary Unemployment Insurance Statistics, January 1982	73-001p	N/C	N/C
Quarterly Estimates of Trusteed Pension Funds, Fourth Quarter 1981	74-001	\$2.50/\$10	\$3/\$12
LIBRARY			
Listing of Supplementary Documents, 1981	11-207	N/C	N/C
MANUFACTURING AND PRIMARY INDUSTRIES			
Canned and Frozen Fruits and Vegetables — Monthly, February 1982	32-011	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Cement, February 1982	44-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Coal and Coke Statistics, January 1982	45-002	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Construction Type Plywood, February 1982	35-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Consumption, Production and Inventories of Rubber, February 1982	33-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Foundation Garment Industry, 1980	34-212	\$4.50	\$5.40
Hardboard (Wood Fibre), February 1982	36-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Logging, 1980	25-201	\$4.50	\$5.40
Miscellaneous Clothing Industries, 1980	34-218	\$4.50	\$5.40
Miscellaneous Leather Products Manufacturers, 1980	33-205	\$4.50	\$5.40
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers, 1980	42-210	\$4.50	\$5.40
Oil Pipe Line Transport, January 1982	55-001	\$2.50/\$25	\$3/\$30
Particleboard and Waferboard, February 1982	36-003	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Pulpwood and Wood Residue Statistics, February 1982	25-001	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
Steel Ingots and Pig Iron, March 1982	41-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18
MERCHANDISING AND SERVICES			
Department Sales and Stocks, January 1982	63-002	\$3/\$30	\$3.60/\$36
PROVINCIAL AND BUSINESS RELATIONS			
Historical Catalogue of Statistics Canada Publications, 1918-1980	11-512E	\$15	\$18
TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS			
Telephone Statistics, February 1982	56-002	\$1.50/\$15	\$1.80/\$18